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Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox and plague at Kobe and Osaka.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports, July 2 and 9:

Week ended June 27. Supplemental bills of health granted to 4 steamships and 1 original bill of health to 1 steamship. Ninety members of crews and 373 steerage passengers were inspected. Twenty-eight members of crews and 46 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected and the effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 145 and of bedding 127. Manifests viséed for 44,121 pieces of freight, amounting to 3,446 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Korea*, for Honolulu, passed 45; recommended for rejection 20; steamship *Korea*, for San Francisco, passed none; recommended for rejection 1.

The report from Osaka for the week ended June 27 shows 1 case of plague with 1 death and 3 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

Week ended July 4. Supplemental bills of health granted to 7 steamships.

There were inspected 267 members of crews and 169 steerage passengers. Eighty-six steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 207, and of bedding 176. Manifests viséed for 51,080 pieces of freight, amounting to 3,762 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Kaga-Maru*, for Seattle, passed 34; recommended for rejection 18; steamship *America-Maru*, for Honolulu, passed 46; recommended for rejection 20, and steamship *America-Maru*, for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 1. The emigrants passed, together with 5 intending passengers to Victoria by the steamship *Kaga-Maru*, were inspected, bathed, and disinfected and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

The official returns of infectious diseases for the week show that there were reported in Kobe 1 case of smallpox and 1 case of plague.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, July 23:

Two weeks ended July 22. Four vessels bound for United States ports were inspected. One of these was fumigated.

No illness occurred on any of the vessels while in port.

Malaria is the prevailing disease in port. No cases of any quarantinable disease have been reported during the period covered by this report.

Reports from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacobs reports, July 19:

Week ended July 18. Two vessels bound for United States ports were inspected and 2 inspected and fumigated.

Health conditions are fair, except for the 3 cases of yellow fever previously reported; no other quarantinable disease has been recorded.

Heavy rains are falling daily. Mosquitoes are increasing, chiefly *Culex*.

*Last case of yellow fever at Veracruz discharged from hospital—
Method of house fumigation and destruction of mosquitoes.*

Doctor Jacobs further reports:

July 24. The case of yellow fever reported July 14 (J. C., Mexican, 20 years old) was discharged from hospital June 22, and the case reported July 17 (male, Spaniard, 28 years old) was discharged this morning.

I was invited to see these cases and visited the two cases a number of times during their stay in hospital, being given all facilities for examination.

These cases being discharged, leaves Veracruz without a case of yellow fever.

The authorities are working strenuously to stamp out the disease. Entire blocks have been fumigated, and under great difficulties, owing to the open courtyards of the houses. The method used is to cover the whole courtyard closely with one large piece of canvas, tacking it to the eaves and pasting paper over the crack where canvas and wood join. A large livery stable was fumigated in this way, hundreds of yards of canvas being used. The canvas being spread from the roof does not disturb any roosting mosquitoes in the corridors and open passageways, the outside doors and windows being closed and pasted. Wire cages containing live mosquitoes are placed in closets and loosely covered with cloths, etc., before fumigating. If any are found alive after fumigation a refumigation is done.

The usual time for fumigating is at night, beginning about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing until morning. This gives time to stop all holes that may have been overlooked before dark, and does not inconvenience business houses.

Nothing has been reported from Laguna since my last letter relative to conditions at that port.

Case of yellow fever at Tierra Blanca—New case of yellow fever at Veracruz.

Doctor Jacobs further reports:

July 28. A case of yellow fever was announced July 27 at Tierra Blanca, a station on the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad, about 90 kilometers from this city.

The case is isolated and necessary precautions taken.

August 4. One new case of yellow fever reported (Veracruz) this morning.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Stegomyia calopus numerous.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Week ended June 30. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Rainfall continues heavy. Mosquitoes plentiful. The *Stegomyia calopus* seems to predominate.